

CHISPA, THE TORERA.

Morale are as surely a resultant of climate and location as the flora or fauna itself, and there is nothing more elastic. A single code may reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific, so what wonder if, at the end, it is somewhat attenuated.

This may have been the reason a certain young Bostonian's rigid code could not stand the strain of Chispa's charms, and yet—quien sabe? Pietro had no code at all, and neither could he withstand the lovely torera.

And Chispa herself, she loved her own sun-mocking eyes and wines-and-olives skin, and when the bull lay dead at her feet she received the salvos of applause that rained upon her with an almost childlike grace, much as the scarlet poppy receives the sun and showers from heaven as her own inalienable right and droops and dies without them.

But Chispa, withal, was a woman, so she loves some one else, too.

Oh, it is so sickening to read about it described in our Puritanical English adjectives, but go there yourself, get the smell of blood in your nostrils, get the blaze of color in your eyes, the shouts and shrieks of the people and the blare of the band in your ears, feel the waves of exultation surge over you until they overwhelm you and sweep along with them, and you suddenly find you are a cousin german to Tullia or Kriemhilde.

The deep, bright blueness of the southern sky bends over its favored children as if it would banish from them every shadow of seriousness or care, and must be gratified by the gorgeous pageants they flash back in return. The Plaza di Toros is undoubtedly the most brilliant picture the all-beholding sun looks down upon in all his course. Being out of doors the effect is somewhat tempered by the atmosphere, and yet at the first glance the brain almost reels under the glare and glitter of color. Tier upon tier of colors—strong, crude, primary hues at that—stretch away from sol to somber, purples and reds, blues, yellows and greens, that express, to the onlooker, something of the rudimentary nature of these people. The brilliant rebosas and gay serapes put Joseph's coat of many colors to shame, sparkling eyes and dazzling complexions, embroideries, spangles, flowers, bunting and flags, everything, in short, that is gay and attractive combines to make the scene intoxicating till the whole noisy, reckless, gorgeous concourse reminds you of nothing so much as a rainbow,

and the sun-mocking eyes were growing dim.

"And the señor from Boston—tell him—tell him the same."—San Francisco News-Letter.

The torera grew reckless. With a shrug of her glistening shoulders she stepped to the center of the ring and challenged the populace, then marched straight up three steps, two steps with in reach of the lowered horns and bloodshot eyes.

The crowds above her arise in a body and stamped and shrieked, and cried:

"Brava, brava, Chispa! Brava, little one! Stick him! Stick him!" While Pietro's voice was loudest of all—

"Finish him, Chispa! Finish him now!" as he realized her danger.

"Oh, God!" groaned the Boston man's fair young soul within him as he made for an opening somewhere—anywhere.

One more step! The little brown hand deliberately poised her saber to make a fatal thrust, then at the sight of the Boston man's white face, a sudden reckless impulse seized her, and she turned and slashed the sign of a cross upon the glossy black forehead.

The crowds went dumb. Several toreros leaped the wall, Pietro at their head. The sand on the arena flew in clouds, as if a typhoon had struck it, the sound of a little stifled cry arose above the hoarse bellowing of the toro, and when the clouds of dust finally cleared away the little spangled figure did not rise. And after the now thoroughly infuriated beast was finally despatched by Pietro's hand, the damp curls, bound with the gay flowers, still lay in the dust, but the eyes were luminous and the breath came fast—

"Tell Pietro he almost saved me—it was my own fault. Tell him—good-by—and tell him it was him I loved all the time. I've always been true to him—and I'll never—"

The words came in gasps now, and the sun-mocking eyes were growing dim.

"And the señor from Boston—tell him—tell him the same."—San Francisco News-Letter.

REMARKABLE STORMS.

Disasters on Land and Sea Around New England.

An interesting review of great storms in New England has just been completed by A. E. Sweetland of the Blue Hill observatory and issued as a bulletin upon the great storm of last November and upon the cold wave of last February. The November storm was found to be the most disastrous in the records, in point of lives lost and property destroyed, at sea. Among the remarkable storms recorded may be mentioned the following: Nov. 17, 1798, a heavy snowstorm began, lasting three days; Sept. 23, 1815, a gale caused immense destruction on land and sea, the damage in Providence, R. I., alone having been estimated at \$5,000,000. In December, 1839, three storms wrecked over 300 vessels on the New England coast. On Oct. 2, 1841, a storm did much harm to the fishing fleet, 57 persons being lost from the town of Truro, and many others along the Cape Cod coast. On Oct. 7, 1849, a bark went ashore on Minot's ledge and 143 persons were drowned. April 16, 1851, Minot's ledge light was carried away, and great damage was done along the coast. Jan. 17, 1897, a great snowstorm caused large loss of life around Boston, from people getting lost in the drifts. A depth of five feet was reported from Dorchester. There was a brief, but violent, storm Sept. 8, 1869, that damaged trees and houses around Boston. The "blizzard" of March 12, 1888, effectively tied up the railroads of New England for five days, causing much suffering and deprivation from people caught away from home in depots and stalled trains, that were all but inaccessible to help from the outside for three days. The storm of Jan. 31, 1898, shut out Boston from communication with the outside world for two days and impeded travel for five days, but caused no great loss of life. The storm of Nov. 27, 1898, wrecked 151 vessels along the New England coast, and 455 persons lost their lives, including 175 persons (estimated) from the Portland, which was lost with all on board. There was great destruction of property along the shore from the high tide acting with the gale, and a remarkable feature was the great fall of snow so early in the year. The graphical records of the storm elements, which form a large and the most valuable part of Mr. Sweetland's paper, show, aside from data on the direction, which affects speculation on the site of the Portland's destruction, a record of unusually long-sustained high velocities of wind. From soon after midnight on the morning of the 27th till 3 p. m. the wind was never below 45 miles an hour, and from 4 a. m. to 1 p. m. it was over 50 miles an hour. It blew 55 miles an hour and over from 5 a. m. to 9 p. m.—Boston Journal.

Described in a Word.

The members of the Flemish Academy, of Antwerp, recently determined to frame a word which would be readily intelligible to all who understand the language of Flanders and who had never seen a horseless carriage, and the result was that after much deep thought they framed the following word: Sneelpaardlooszonderspoorwegpetrolrijtuig. This euphonious word signifies "a carriage which is worked by means of petroleum, which travels fast, which has no horses and which is not run on rails." This is, from one point of view, a fine example of mutim in parvo, but it may be questioned whether one extraordinarily long word is preferable to half a dozen short words. The Flemish people, however, think differently, and the academicians of Antwerp have been highly complimented by them on their linguistic skill as seen in this unique word.

Not Indorsed.

Washington, May 20.—The proposition of Gen. Brooke to permit the Cubans to surrender their arms to the mayors of the various towns is not indorsed by the war department, and inasmuch as Gen. Brooke has been given a free hand to deal with the situation as he may deem, he is out of harmony with the war department.

Secretary Alger is firmly of the opinion that giving up the arms to the United States authorities should be made an inviolate condition of the distribution of the \$3,000,000 among the so-called Cuban patriots.

Gen. Corbin went to Fort Springs to discuss this matter with the president, and it is expected by the department that the president will soon inform Gen. Brooke through the war department that a surrender of arms must go along with the distribution of the \$3,000,000.

The story is out that there are serious differences between Gen. Brooke and the war department, but it is not likely that these differences are such as to embarrass the administration in dealing with the Cuban question.

Army men say that Gen. Brooke has been acting at all times within the scope of his instructions, and if any mistakes have been made, they have been made with the advice and consent of the secretary of war.

Favor It.

Chicago, Ill., May 20.—Responses to the invitations sent out by the civil federation for the conference to be held June 26 to 29 on combinations and trusts have already begun coming.

Gov. McLaughlin of Mississippi heartily indorsed the conference and has named Hon. J. W. Cutter, Clarkdale, Miss.; John Sharp Williams, Yazoo City, Miss.; and Frank Burkitt of Okolona, Miss., as delegates.

T. S. Smith, attorney general of Texas, writes:

"Our legislature is now in session and at the present time has under consideration an anti-trust law and I am sure will pass a very strong one. I am not sure that my official duties will permit my participation in your conference, but it would give me pleasure to be with you."

Judge Davis, attorney general of Arkansas, writes:

"I am thoroughly of the opinion that unless state legislation throttles and stamps out these monstrous evils the very basic principles upon which our government is founded will be shaken and destroyed."

Gov. Mount of Indiana expresses the opinion that trusts are antagonistic to public policy and a menace to public good.

Rough Riders to Attend.

Chicago, Ill., May 20.—Roosevelt's rough riders, led by Col. Roosevelt in person, may be one of the features of the parade which will be reviewed by President McKinley at the laying of the corner-stone of Chicago's new postoffice building, Oct. 9. The committee planning the demonstration held a meeting at division headquarters yesterday to discuss preliminary arrangements and the members expressed strong hopes of getting Col. Roosevelt to attend. The Chicago members of the rough riders' regiment are arranging for a reunion of the organization to be held in this city during the autumnal festival celebration next fall, and Lieut. H. W. Weakly has gone to Texas to promote the interests of the proposed reunion.

Act of Politeness.

London, May 20.—A correspondent at The Hague telegraphs as follows: An eminent member of the peace conference says it is simply an act of politeness to the czar and will yield no practical result, simply because it cannot. The powers, he asserts, are too disunited and watch each other too closely to arrive at any understanding in their programme. His prediction is that there will be a long discussion and then a "first-class burial of the czar's proposals."

C. Villeneuve, who was a classmate of Senator Culberson at college, died in Dallas. Deceased also attended a French college and was at one time an Abilene banker.

Nothing Known.

Copenhagen, May 20.—Nothing is known here as to the reported discovery of a letter written by Prof. Andree, the missing Arctic explorer, said to have been found in a bottle early last month on the northeast coast of Iceland by a farmer named Johann Magnusen.

A letter in a bottle was found recently containing reports of last year's work of Prof. Nathorst's expedition engaged in testing Arctic currents.

Officers Chosen.

Louisville, Ky., May 20.—The International Journeymen Horsehoers' Union of the United States and Canada elected the following officers: President, Fred Hazely, Cincinnati; first vice president and general organizer, Thomas Griffin of Chicago; second vice president, G. W. Langley of Toledo; third vice president, Wm. Mulhead of Newark, N. J.; secretary and treasurer, Rody Kenyon of Denver, re-elected. Providence, R. I., was chosen as the next place of meeting.

From Manila.

Manila, May 20.—Gen. Luna is said to be making desperate efforts to restrain the educated Filipinos within the limits of his self-appointed jurisdiction from communicating with the Americans, even to arresting Encarnado and Herrera, two of the most influential officials, while on their way to Malolos to join those who are coming via Ildro. This, and the removal of the seat of government to Talaris thirty miles north of San Fernando, may lead to complications and delay in the pacification. But it is generally conceded that further opposition to American sovereignty is useless and ridiculous. Neither Gen. Luna nor Pio Del Pilar have sufficient force to resist or compel submission.

Gen. Wheaton has been relieved of the command of the second division for a special mission and Gen. Funston has been assigned to his brigade. A board consisting of Col. French of the twenty-second infantry and Maj. Cabell and Capt. Randolph of the third artillery, has been appointed to proceed to Batavia for the purpose of investigating the European methods of providing for the health of the troops there, and to report on the subject for the benefit of Americans here.

The transport Warren has arrived here from San Francisco.

Costa Rican Affairs.

Washington, May 20.—Minister Calvo of Costa Rica does not attach much importance to the renewed reports that Nicaragua and Costa Rica are massing troops along the border and that a conflict is imminent. He says there is no indication that the friendly relations between the two governments are disturbed.

President Iglesias recently arrived in Costa Rica from his trip to the United States and Europe. The press of Costa Rica is profuse in its praise of the Washington authorities for the honors shown the Costa Rican president.

During the visit of President Iglesias to Europe he opened negotiations for \$2,000,000 in gold to be shipped to Costa Rica to carry out the plan of establishing the gold standard.

Ended in a Riot.

Enid, Ok., May 20.—A colored cake walk at the opera-house broke up in a riot between the whites and blacks, started by the colored people shooting into a crowd of white men. Three white men, Brady, Thrasher and an unknown man, were wounded, when the whites returned the fire, fatally wounding four colored people and slightly wounding several others. More than fifty shots were fired before the disturbance was quelled.

Almost Wiped Out.

San Diego, Cal., May 20.—A special to the Tribune from Ashfork, Ariz., says:

The business portion of the town of Jerome, Ariz., a city of 3500 inhabitants, was almost entirely wiped out by fire. The place experienced a similar fate last September, and has since been more substantially rebuilt. There was only a nominal insurance on a few buildings.

Conferred.

New York, May 20.—H. C. Frick arrived here and held a conference at the Holland house with W. H. Moore of Chicago and other men interested in effecting the consolidation of the Carnegie Steel company, limited, and the H. F. Frick Coke company in the new \$625,000,000 Carnegie Steel company. It is understood that the plans for financing the gigantic combination were carefully gone over.

Offered Pauciforts.

London, May 20.—A correspondent at The Hague says:

The chairmanship of the arbitration section has been offered to and accepted by Sir Julian Pauciforts who with the delegates of the United States and several minor powers, will insist upon a permanent court of arbitration, which will be the great success of the conference.

Still Out.

Little Rock, Ark., May 20.—A special from Clarksville, Ark., says the miners at Spadra are still out, and but little work has been done in the mines this week, as new hands can not be secured. The strikers say they must have their price. Some of the strikers from Huntington have reached here and began an agitation which may result in excitement of some kind.

Admiral Schley was given a grand reception at Omaha.

Being Repaired.

Ponce, Porto Rico, May 20.—The United States transport Meade, which on May 15 while leaving this port with the nineteenth infantry on board on the way north, struck a sunken wreck outside the harbor, necessitating her return to port, has been found to have stove twelve holes in her bottom. She will be repaired here and proceed on her voyage in a few days.

Farmers in Chickasaw nation are busy.

Gomez' Manifesto.

Havana, May 19.—The expected manifesto of Gen. Maximo Gomez was issued last evening. It reviews his part in the negotiations with Gov. Gen. Brooke and speaks of his love for Cuba and his suffering on her behalf in the past. Gen. Gomez says:

"The hour has now arrived for me to raise my voice in justification of my position and to describe the arduous work I have done since my first visit to Gen. Brooke. I protested to him against the sum offered by the United States as insufficient to accomplish the good intended. While awaiting an answer to my protest I sought a solution of the question. Gen. Brooke, representing the chief magistrate of the United States, announced his inability to add to the sum already settled upon.

"Speculators then attempted to intervene, offering suggestions which were refused by me. They presented a proposition to the military assembly, but the scheme was frustrated by President McKinley's refusal to recognize that body. I deemed the formation of a militia a practical solution and Gen. Brooke, who approved the idea, asked me for a summary of my views on the subject. To this I replied that 10,000 men were all it would be possible to get from the former Cuban army without distinction as to race. My answer was sent to President McKinley with a personal letter giving explicit reasons why such a course was necessary.

"I had many conferences with Gen. Brooke in my endeavors to recover such a plan of payment as would not exclude the men who had never carried arms. Gen. Brooke insisted upon the surrender of arms before the receipt of money and I also desired that such arms as had already been surrendered and such as should be delivered to warehouses in the care of Cuban armors to be paid out of the Cuban treasury. I do not think it a disgrace that the Cuban soldiers should receive from a government, which is able to pay sums that will relieve their immediate needs. Special certificates will be given to all, redeemable by the Cuban republic, as soon as it is established.

"I am convinced that it is compatible with obtaining peace to have an army with arms reserved to defend Cuba against her enemies and in the meantime to be guarded as the relics of a glorious struggle. In my judgment, whether the arms were disposed of to the municipalities or to armors, it would be all the same under the intervening government. The Cuban commissioners, however, refused to agree with Gen. Brooke and the Americans and declined to fix dates and places where the Cuban soldier could deliver up arms and receive payment from the American paymasters after identification by their respective chiefs."

Was Killed.

Mobile, Ala., May 19.—On Wednesday near Twelve Mile Post, on the St. Stephens and Deer Park road in Washington county, while a young woman, Theresa Thompson, was dipping turpentine with a younger brother, a colored man, named Tom Murphy, who was in hiding, took advantage of the boy's temporary absence to the spring near by and attempted to assault the girl. He had a pistol and threatened her with it. A struggle ensued and he laid the pistol down in order to overpower her, she being strong. She seized the pistol and shot the man twice. An elder brother, who was working at some distance heard the shots and the girl's screams. The colored man had taken the pistol from the girl and a fight ensued between the white man and the colored man, the former armed with a hacker used in cutting for turpentine. He slashed the colored man and the colored man shot him. Both fell and the colored man crawled away a short distance and died of the pistol wounds.

A. R. Wall of Texas, who was a member of the third immunes, has returned from Cuba and will make his future home in Washington.

Large Mill.

Columbia, S. C., May 19.—A charter has been applied for by the Olympia cotton mills of Columbia. The capital will be \$1,500,000. The power will be electricity, furnished by the power plant on the Columbia canal. It will be the largest mill in the south, having 104,000 spindles and 2500 looms. The incorporators are leading business men in Columbia.

The Mexican International railway depot at Eagle Pass, Tex., with all the freight therein burned. Loss about \$50,000.

New a Republican.

Topeka, Kan., May 19.—Ex-United States Senator Peffer, one of the founders of the Populist party and who has for years been the chief exponent of Populism, has returned to the Republican fold. Apparent settlement of many of the questions which were the cause of the organization of the old alliance contributed to the change in the political attitude of Senator Peffer. It is intimated.

Two iron furnaces have been put to blast at Birmingham, Ala.

Peace Probable.

Washington, May 19.—War department officials are firmly convinced that the end of the insurrection in the Philippines is at hand, and that the representatives of the insurgent cabinet and of Aguinaldo, who are to meet Gen. Otis, will succumb to the inevitable and surrender. Their forces, it is said at the department, are evidently so utterly demoralized by the persistent advance of the Americans that they are ready to accept peace on the best terms they can obtain. Driven northward to the foothills of the mountains, as they have been, their fleeing and scattered forces, disintegrated and disheartened, no longer can be made to face our victorious advance. Less than a week ago Gen. Luna was reported just north of San Fernando, where Gen. MacArthur's troops are concentrated, and in the neighborhood of Bacolor, with about 9000 rebels. Gen. Otis reports that the remnant of this force, about 2500 men, have withdrawn to Talaris, over twenty miles north of San Fernando. It is probable that the main body of the insurgents, which abandoned San Ildro Wednesday and fled northward to the point from which Aguinaldo is sending his commissioners to sue for peace. If this is a ruse to gain time, which none of the officials at the war department believe, it will avail them nothing, as the Americans will utilize the period while negotiating in reconnoitering the country ahead of them preparatory to the resumption of operations the minute negotiations fail.

Cumberland Presbyterians.

Denver, Col., May 19.—The sixty-ninth general assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian church met yesterday in the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Denver. About 300 delegates, coming from all parts of the country, were present when the moderator, Gen. H. H. Norman of Murfreesboro, Tenn., called the assembly to order. After devotional exercises Rev. Dr. W. H. Black, president of the Missouri valley college of Marshall, Mo., preached the opening sermon. Rev. Dr. Halseell of Hamton, Tex., was elected moderator.

Travelers' Protective Association.

Louisville, Ky., May 19.—The last day's session of the convention of the National Travelers' Protective association was an important one. The business of the day comprised the election of officers, the selection of time and place for holding the next convention and a number of amendments to the constitution. Of twelve proposed amendments all but three, of minor interest, were rejected. L. V. Latat of Alabama was elected president.

Opening Services.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 19.—Yesterday morning the opening services of the eleventh annual assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States were celebrated in Wesleyan church. Almost all of the 700 commissioners were present, and the galleries of the spacious church were crowded with spectators. The Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe of Washington D. C., retiring moderator delivered the opening sermon. Rev. R. F. Sample of New York was chosen moderator.

Peace Conference.

The Hague, May 19.—The peace conference called by the czar of Russia was opened at 2 o'clock yesterday in the hall of the Huizen Boash, or the "house in the woods," two miles from The Hague.

M. de Beaufort, president of the council and minister of foreign affairs of the government of the Netherlands, delivered the inaugural address and welcomed the delegates. The session lasted twenty-five minutes.

First Lieut. Dwight W. Ryther, fourth infantry, is relieved from duty as assistant mustering officer, etc., in connection with the muster out of volunteers in the state of Michigan, and on the expiration of his present leave if absence will proceed to join his company.

Southern Presbyterians.

Richmond, Va., May 19.—The general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the south met in the First church in this city yesterday morning. Dr. John F. Cannon of Missouri was elected moderator.

The session outside of this did little beyond effecting organization. The opening sermon was preached by the retiring moderator, Rev. E. M. Green, of Danville, Ky.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles Fitzpatrick, United States army, will proceed from Philadelphia to San Francisco, and report in person to the commanding officer, fourth cavalry, for duty, to accompany that regiment to Manila.

The sixth infantry have left San Antonio for San Francisco, where they will embark for Manila.

Leon Godehaus, a wealthy citizen of New Orleans, is dead.



A SUDDEN RECKLESS IMPULSE SEIZED HER.

a sunset and a thunderstorm combined.

Two bulls had been killed already amid wild applause and wilder excitement, but as the matador was a man the keen edge of enthusiasm was held in abeyance till the lively Chispa should take the field. Fresh sand was sprinkled on the arena, flowers, bonbons and coins were showered over the erstwhile gory scene, and the smell of blood was soon mitigated by the heavy scents of the fans that fluttered through the air. And fair and fitting was it all for the little torera, the flowers, the music and the applause as she stood serenely in the center of the ring. The wide sun-mocking eyes wandered along the lower tiers until they met and clung so long to the horror-stricken eyes of the New Englander there was only an instant left to catch a reassuring dart from the faithful Pietro before the toro was led in. Amid a fanfare of trumpets, a moment of breathless suspense, then a tremendous crash of applause, the great black beast bounded into the ring. The capeadores and banderilleros stepping high in brocade and spangles, the mounted picadores stiff in tinsel and embroideries, lined up and saluted the presiding officer of the day, but Chispa is the bright particular star, and as long as she can keep the field she may.

With a careless recognition of the eager multitude over her, she made a little mock courtesy to Señor Toro, and grasped her saber with the same calm assurance the Giltion girl grasps her racquet. Even the great black beast could not be utterly insensible to the fair young creature who defied him, and at first seemed disposed to regard her insults as merely the indiscretion of her thoughtless youth. But the crowds grew eager for the combat, and the tiny silver ankles twinkled about as the little wisp of girl flitted her red cape in his face, menaced him, goaded him, thrust at him like some small fiend, until his dignity was quite outraged. Still the bull remained sullen; what could he do? The spirit of Spanish gallantry was in the air. The crowd had applauded itself hoarse, and now began to groan in the slowness of the game.